THE DAILY JOURNAL FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1896,

Washington Office-1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Teiephone Calls. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY NAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. 15 cts WEEKLY.

Reduced Rates to Clubs. ecribe with any of our numerous agents or send JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

United States should put on an eight-page paper a paper a Two-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is All communications intended for publication in is paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-mpanied by the name and address of the writer.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places-NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 356 87, LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street

Twelve Pages =

And the next day it did not snow.

What has been called the Clarkson horscope can go into dry dock for repairs. It was Mount's day as well as Mc-Kinley's, and a Republican day all

It is the Democratic deficit which is sending the treasury gold out of the country.

There can be no doubt as to the meaning of the tariff plank of the Republican platform.

Good morning, Governor Mount. The Journal hopes you will like your new office quarters.

Farmer Mount has often held a plow. and when he starts to run a farrow generally gets there General Wallace was nominated by ac-

clamation after a ballot. It should have been done at the outset. The renomination of the present Re-

publican State officers was a deserved recognition of official integrity. The convention was noisy at times and hard to control, but it was not for

moment ill-tempered or quarrelsome sks "who will be Vice President?" The

cominee of the St. Louis convention, of Republican weather forecast: Fair, warmer, extending area of bright pros-

pects and increasing tendency to a red After all is said, Indiana is pre-eminently an agricultural State and ought to have a farmer Governor at least once

If the spirit of '76 won the independence of the American colonies the spirit of '96 bids fair to land a Republican President in the White House.

in a generation.

Senator Hill may not contribute much to the courtesy of the Senate and its other moss-covered traditions, but he

adds to the interest of its proceedings. James A. Mount is one of the success ful farmers of Indiana, an all-around

able man, a clear thinker and a good speaker, and will make a good Governor. One of the most surprising things in American politics is that popular con-

ventions scarcely ever fail to do the best thing possible under the circumstances. that of yesterday. The balloting neces-

there was none wasted. If history repeats itself at St. Louis

the nomination for Vice President will go to New York. That State furnished Wheeler in 1876, Arthur in 1880, Morton in 1888 and Reid in 1892. The Governor of Alabama will be one

of the speakers at the commencement of Booker Washington's normal and industrial institute. Thus does great success obliterate the color line. Recent occurrences in South Africa

should put a lasting quietus on British talk about American filibusters. The filibustering raid on the Transvaal country was one of the worst on record.

The strength of the Republican party has always been largely in the rural districts, and it is entirely proper that the Republicans of a Western State should present a farmer candidate for Governor.

Governor Matthews has posed as a farmer Governor, but it is pretty well understood that he directs his work from 2 split-bottom chair under the shade trees. Mr. Mount is not that kind of a

There is a rumor that a third of Missouri's 16-to-1 Democratic delegates are If it were three Cleveland, two-thirds would have a new light on the money question.

If those gentlemen throughout the who are now talking about a carnest Jan. I they might have done something. At that time the most conspicrous of them were opposed to him.

There was not a reading clerk nor another speaker in the convention yesterday whose voice had the ringing or carrying quality of "Uncle Dick" Thompough he is twice as old as most Modern public speakers do not pay enough attention to voice culture.

The Journal has not found much in

know whether there was any irregularity, favoritism or bad management in the gation cannot hurt anybody, but if there was the fact should be brought to light. This is a government of the people and they have a right to insist on the greatest publicity consistent with public interests, especially in financial matters. Of course, this assumes that the proposed investigation would be made in good faith and not for the purpose of bolster-

AN EXCELLENT CANDIDATE. There were several aspirants for the Republican nomination for Governor who possess the qualifications which would have made them excellent candidates before the people and able executives but none of them possesses these qualities in a larger degree that James A. Mount. There is not a county in Indiana in which he has not spoken; there is not a hamlet in which his name is known, and known to be respected. the best sense of the term Mr. Mount is a self-made man, and the making has been well done. In youth his environment was as severe as it well could be While yet a boy he entered the Seventysecond Indiana, which was attached to the famous Wilder brigade. That he was a faithful and gallant soldier, Gen. Wilder attests in a letter written to him last March. Coming out of the army at the close of the war, he became at first a farm laborer; then, marrying an estimable woman who shares his great honor, he became a farm renter, and soon the purchaser of a small farm. Now he owns one of the largest and best farms in Montgomery county. Putting brains into farming, he has attained a competency, and is to-day one of the best informed and most influential farmers in the country. The fact that he was inform in New York with Governor Flower on Farmers' day shows that his high position in one of the great industries of the country is recognized. Mr. Mount is a real farmer, and not one who farms by telephone.

Nor is Mr. Mount a one-idea man. He has found time to inform himself broadly upon all the leading questions of the day. Few men in Indiana are so well equipped to discuss the practical issues before the people. On the stump and in joint debate he can take care of himself. In 1894 his speeches reviewing the fallacies of Senator Voorhees were so able and convincing that the Journal published them. Mr. Mount is no demagogue, no trimmer. He has such faith in Republican principles and policies that he believes that nothing can do the cause so niuch good as to preach them plainly He is a man of the highest character. He bears the stamp of sincerity in his face, and his conversation convinces one that he is a thoroughly upright and conscientious man, who leads a good life. An esteemed Republican contemporary It will not count against him to say law is permanent beyond the will of Conthat he is a model husband and father, and that his home life is well nigh ideal. As a standard bearer, it is no reflecthe strongest the convention could have named. To-day 44 per cent. of the voters of Indiana are working farmers. A large part of them know Mr. Mount and believe in him. His candidacy will strengthen the party thousands of votes. The State and the party have cause for congratulation over the nomination of

James A. Mount for Governor. THE PLATFORM.

During the last forty years the Journal has had the pleasure and honor of indorsing many Republican platforms, but none ever commanded its more hearty and unqualified approval than the one adopted yesterday. There are platforms and platforms. Some are objectionable for length, others for verbosity, and others for vagueness or equivocation. Some which are evidently of honest in tent are defective in form, being badly worded and thrown together in haphazard fashion. The platform adopted yesterday is not open to any of these objections. It is comparatively short, tersely expressed, clear and pointed, without equivocation, in good English No State convention ever organized or and well put together. The introductory got down to business more quickly than part, what might be called its exordium, was not absolutely necessary to a declasarily consumed a good deal of time, but ration of principles, but no Republican will object to so faithful and conservative and comprehensive a summary of the party's achievements. It is a record of which Republicans may well be proud, should inspire them with renewed devotion to the party. In this case it leads up naturally to an indorsement of the administration of President Harrison strong enough to satisfy all the de mands of the occasion and which will be heartily approved by Republicans every-

The platform gives proper prominence to the leading issues of the coming cam paign - protection, reciprocity and the money question. The declarations relative to immigration and pension laws and the care of unfortunate soldiers and their families are well put, but are subservient to those on the great questions of the day. The treatment of the tariff and money questions is admirable. The demand "that American sellers shall have the first chance in American markets" comes near expressing the whole gospel of protection, though it is not more epigrammatic that some other sentences in the platform. On this question there is a wise avoidance of details or schedules, but a strong demand for a return to the only policy under which the country has ever enjoyed prosperity.

The declaration on the money question is all that the friends of honest money could desire. It declares unalterable opposition to "every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency," and, while favoring the use of silver to the extent that its parity with gold can be maintained, it asserts decided opposition "to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1." That is the main point, and it is

made very clear. The indorsement of McKinley is one that every Republican can heartify approve. While the Journal did question the wisdom of instructing on the presidential question, it has no fault to find with the form of the instruction. It would not detract a word of the eulogy of Major McKinley's civil and military career and his public and private character. His devotion to Republican printhe ordinary, were conducted in an unu- | Republican point of view he is equally |

sual way and involved vast sums of deserving as a partisan or a patriot. money. The country has a right to Those who favored instructions were a large majority in the convention, and if it was to be done at all it could not have transactions. If there was not, investi- | been done in better form. The platform does credit to its framers, and will doubtless receive the hearty approval of all Indiana Republicans.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Experience has shown that it is very difficult for Congress to enact a bankruptcy law satisfactory to all interests and all sections of the country. Among ing up Senator Peffer's absurd financial | the powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution is "to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States." This shows that the framers of the Constitution foresaw that a necessity might arise for a general bankrupt law. The power thus conferred on Congress has been exercised three times, namely, in 1802, in 1840 and in 1867. The two former acts were short-lived and the last one was in operation eleven years. Since its repeal there have been repeated efforts to secure the passage of a new law, on the ground that such a law was necessary to give creditors equal rights in all the States. State bankruptcy laws and State courts generally give precedence to their own citizens who, as creditors, attach or seize property of an insolvent debtor, over an assignee or trustee for all creditors equally, including their own citizens, who claim under a decree bankruptcy made in another State. It results from this that no State law effects an equal division to creditors of the property of a bankrupt, if any part of it happens to be found out of the limits of the State. Again, no State has power to discharge a debt due to the citizens of another State or country, unless the creditor chooses to come in and prove his debt in the bankrupt court. Obviously, therefore, there are some good arguments in favor of a general bankruptcy law, and yet the difficulty of vited to speak on the Chautauqua plat- framing such a law is great and the danger of injuring large business interests is imminent.

The recent agitation for a new bankrupt law seems to have come from large creditors desiring better protection for their interests in various States, and from the large and increasing class of debtors who are unable to get a complete discharge of their debts in State courts. Thus two antagonistic interests have insisted for very different reasons on urging the passage of a general bankrupt law. The bill recently passed by the House has been indorsed by numerous boards of trade and other commercial organizations. So far as known the Indianapolis Board of Trade is the only body of the kind that has opposed it, and the reasons assigned for its opposition would seem to go with equal force against any national bankrupt law whatever. The fact that such a law has been passed three different times and each time repealed would seem to argue against the necessity of a permanent law of the kind, though for that matter no gress. There are at this time a great many honest debtors, worthy and estimable persons broken by misfortune, to tion upon others to say that he is one of whom a complete discharge in bankruptcy would be a great relief and perhaps enable them to get a new start. But a just bankruptcy law should protect the interests of creditors as well as debtors, and should discriminate clearly between honest and dishonest debtors. Thus, from whatever point of view the subject is regarded, it presents difficul-

> One objection to the Torrens bill is that it would cause a material contraction of credits. In the letter of our Board of Trade opposing it it is said:

We believe it would deprive a great many cople of credit who are not financially enitled to it, but whose chances of success the creditor class are willing to assume so

bankruptey act. On the same line with this the presi-

dent of a city bank says My opinion, from a banker's point of view s that the act, should it become a law, would deprive a good many business firms from getting accommodations where they now do without giving absolute security for it. It is customary for banks to assist many firms without outside security, with the tacit understanding that if any difficulties arise the banks will be made preferred creditors. But, with the fear that any outside creditor yould force them into bankruptcy, they would be afraid to prefer the bank. Conse quently, the banks, knowing that they could not be preferred, would be afraid to give credit to perso outside security, and outside parties, who are relatives or friends of the firm, would be willing to indorse, knowing that the bank where they indorsed or they themselves could not be preferred by this party. presume that the same thing holds true with almost every wholesale business house in the city. They all have customers that they have been helping to pull through with the understanding that if any accident hapens they will be preferred, thus virtually diving capital to the country customer. The latter promises in case of accident to protect the wholesaler with the first lien on the stock. With the dread of an involuntary pankrupt application staring them in the face they would be afraid to do this, cons quently the result would be to shut off the wholesale house from helping to tide over a

country customer. Many persons would say that from an ethical point of view this custom would e more honored in the breach than in the observance. No doubt it is a great accommodation to a business man to get credit from a bank or a wholesale house on the assurance that if he gets beyond his depth or finds himself in a failing condition that particular creditor shall be preferred and made secure at the cost of all others, but from the standpoint of commercial integrity it is a very questionable transaction. A national bankruptcy law that would force "lame ducks" into bankruptcy and put an end to the preferred creditor business might cause temporary hardship, but in the end t would be promotive of commercial integrity and national morals.

General Harrison very wisely refrained from addressing the convention. If he had appeared before the platform had been read, it would have been charged by many of the ultra McKinley men that he sopke to create a furore in his own behalf and against instructing. If he had appeared after the adoption of the platform and had made no further reference to McKinley than to the other aspirants, or had ignored the whole, one element would have found fault. If he had applauded the Ohio man and had been silent regarding the others, he might have pleased the majority of the convention, but he could have been accused of not standing by his long-time friend and supporter, Senator Allison. By not speaking he cannot be misunderstood. He has emphasized his letter declining to be a candidate. There can now be no chatter to the effect that he countenances the use of his name. It can no longer be said that he is disposed to lend his name to promote the fortunes of any of his competitors. When the

listen and heed his utterance as that of the first man in his party.

Chairman Harrity and his associates of the Democratic national committee are in Chicago to get \$20,000, some time past due on the subscription made to secure the Democratic convention for that city. The total amount pledged was \$40,000 payable April 1, but by an arrangement with the committee the payments were to be \$10,000 on April 11 and 21, and May 1, respectively, and \$5,000 on May 15 and June 1. As yet, only \$10,000 has been paid, and the committee is disposed to foreclose its mortgage. It might adopt the time-honored Democratic expedient of

issuing bonds. A silver letter is published from ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa in which he takes the ground that the wages of farm laborers are too high and should be reduced by payment in cheaper money.

The producers of farm products are compelled to part with an unreasonable amount of their crop to obtain a dollar of preser purchasing power of our currency based upon the gold standard, and justice to them uires a cheaper dollar, or one that can obtained with a less quantity of the products of labor.

That kind of cheap money talk may catch a few farmer votes, but how about

At this writing he would be a rash prophet who should name any other than William McKinley as next President of the United States. His nomination at St. Louis seems practically assured, and his election will follow with even more certainty. If it is accompanied by the election of a Republican Congress, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, it will be the beginning of the better times for which the American people are so ardently longing.

The nomination of Hon. W. S. Haggard, of Lafayette, for Lieutenant Governor gives the party a candidate large experience in legislative arairs, a stalwart Republican, and every way a strong man, who will make an able presiding officer. Like Mr. Mount, Senator Haggard has a full and honorable army record, serving over three years in the ranks. The nomination is a good one to go with that of James A. Mount.

The Kentucky court in which Scott Jackson is being tried will fail in its duty if it does not go to the full extent of its authority to punish all who assisted in manufacturing perjured testimony in favor of the defendant. The case is one of the most flagrant on record, and should be made a leading one by the severe punishment of the conspirators.

The convention had plenty of good gubernatorial material to choose from, but it could not have made a better selection than it did. A man who is a master of his own vocation and who takes an intelligent interest in all others is a typical American citizen. That is the kind of man Mr. Mount is.

Indiana's "Old Man Eloquent," the venerable Colonel Thompson, spoke with evident sincerity yesterday when he said. "I have attended many State conventions, but never before saw one equal to this." It was indeed without a pre cedent in numbers, character and

No man ever made a cleaner or more nonorable canvass for a nomination than did Hon. John L. Griffiths, of this county. Neither he nor his friends need feel humiliated by his defeat. Mr. Griffiths is young and the office of Governor is a continuing one.

Yesterday's convention was somewhat turbulent, but it knew all the time what the Republicans out in the State desired and met the demand. An extremely orong as no open doorway of escape from derly and sedate convention could not lability is presented, as will be through any have done better

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

He Was Young. She-Do you believe in the equality o He-With woman? Of course not!

The Height of Mugwumpery. "Braggs is something of a mugwump isn't he?" "Something of a mugwump? He's as nonpartisan as a brass band."

Trouble Barely Averted. Hogan-Sure, ye look loike an ape-Grogan-Fwat's thot? "Oi says ye look lolke an ape." "Oh! Oi t'ought ye was goin' to say O luked loike an A. P. A.'

More Warlike Measures. "More warlike measures must be taken." said General Weyler. "Sure," assented the subordinate

(This, of course, is a liberal translation.) "After this date all dispatches shall be written in blood-red ink."

A few weeks ago the Journal, as it has scores of times, explained fully the meaning to 1. Now a reader asks the question of gold, and that in coinage the dollars made from sixteen pounds of silver bullion would exchange freely with those made of one pound of gold. It was a mistake, since in the markets of the world 151/2 pounds of silver were equal to a pound of gold in value. The consequence was that silver would not pounds would be equal to but one pound of gold, but went to countries where 151/2 pounds would make the same value in current money that one pound of gold would make, Now, if sixteen pounds of silver could be exchanged for one pound of gold, the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a fair and safe thing to do. But in twenty for one pound of gold. Under these circumstances, if this country should undertake to equal values between one pound of gold and to the mints, but would go where it could purchase thirty pounds. The silver would be money if the government should undertake to coin sixteen pounds of silver, worth about \$96, into 192 standard dollars, when, to be equal to gold, it would make but 96 dollars.

A city paper announced with great posiiveness yesterday morning that General Harrison would speak in the Republican convention at 11 o'clock and gave what purported to be the true inside history of how it all came about. To-day it will probably explain way its programme was not carried out. There is no limitation on the evolution of news from the imagination

the streets is timely. Of course, the mination shall have been made, Gen. I has come to stay, and should be all

Harrison will speak, and the country will | reasonable privileges, but it is a vehicle as much as any other, and there is no more reason why excessively fast bicycling should be allowed in the streets than excessively fast driving. With the increasing use of wheels and the growing tendency on the part of some to fast riding the dangers of the street have been materially increased. The matter can be regulated without interfering with any of the just rights of bi-

Now let everybody come to the front with a few remarks about the dark horse being a good Mount. Then the less serious business the campaign can be taken up.

MAGAZINE KOTES.

Pretty Michael, by Maurice Jokal, the Hungarian novelist, is issued by Rand, Mc-Nally & Co., Chicago, in their Globe series. Bret Harte's "Clarence," a story relating

of the author's distinctive charm, is reprinted by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in their Riverside paper series. Price 50 cents. A portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison appears on the cover of the May Bostonian, and among the contents of the number is an lustrated article by Gavin L. Payne on "The Home Surroundings of the ex-President and his Bride."

o the war for the Union, and which is full

Henry James contributes a story of the occult to the Chap Book. The strictly occult features of the tale are not unusual, but the ack of common sense exhitited by two of the chief characters is rather out of the ordinary, even in this foolish world.

The Soldiers' Home at Washington is the title of an illustrated article in the Home Magazine for May. This magazine is pubished at Binghamton, N. Y., by the Commercial Travelers' Association, and contains much matter of especial interest to the traveling fraternity. Elliott's magazine is the title of a new

ustrated monthly published in Chicago. Its

most notable contribution is a paper on "The

Public Conscience," by Luther Laffin Mills. It contains excellent full page portraits of Mr. Mills, Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, Bill Nye, Jenness Miller's Magazine for May has an article on the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Louis-

the arrangements for the reception of guests are described and the programme outlined. The article is illustrated with portraits of Louisville club women.

the literary world, to know what is being when they have not time for the reading of the work themselves, the Bookman offers every facility. Its criticisms, comment and contributions each month afford a compreiensive outlook over the field of current lit-The first number of a little monthly mag-

azine, called Public Libraries, comes from Chicago, where it is published by the library bureau, and edited by Miss M. E. Ahern, formerly State Librarian of Indiana. Its purpose is to bring about a closer connection between the small and large libraries of the country than now exists, and its circulation will, of course, be mainly among librarians and teachers.

May number of the Annals Academy of of the American Science, bi-monthly in Philadelphia, tains a review of Bryce's American Commonwealth, a review of political and municipal legislation in 1895, a paper on the formulation of normal laws, and one on the recognition of Cuban belligerency. An accompanying supplement contains the Constitution of the kingdom of Belgium

The Review of Reviews for May is noticeable for two or three things only. There is an article giving advance notices of the gatherings of various sorts to be held in 1896, in different parts of the world, such as American and foreign conventions, expositions and summer universities, where the thousands of visitors who want to combine travel and intellectual exercise can spend their vacations. Mr. Stead pokes quiet fun at the sif-conceit of M. De Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the London Times. This is cllowed by an appreciative sketch of the late Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," which is readable; and Albert Shaw tells of Mr. William R. George's experiment at his farm at Freeville, N. Y. where he has for several summers taken two or three hundred poor children of New York and twenty yoke of oxen, struck out again city and organized them into a little republinto the wilderness. They halted beyond lic, thus giving them an opportunity to govern themselves and learn many of the les-sons of citizenship, economy and thrifty habits. The other departments of the magazine are well filled with the usual interesting

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. The Legislature of Ohio passed a law mak-

ng every Saturday afternoon a half holiday in municipalities having a population of fifty thousand or more. One of the difficulties of keeping the Pope

in good health comes from his habit of sometimes rising in the night, when, for instance, a Latin couplet comes to him which he wishes to record Russell Sage is very fond of driving and

has scarcely missed a daily ride in Central Park in thirty years, except when he is absent from the city. He generally drives two horses, but is trying a team of four which will trot evenly together. Upward of sixty ornithologists assembled

recently at the monthly meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, held at Frascati's restaurant in Oxford street, London, 900 eggs of the cuckoo which were on view. Frederick Henning, of Youngstown, who has been a laborer all his life and thought into a small fortune. His wife died last week, and this week he ran across a little trunk of which he had often noticed his wife

was very careful. He burst it open and found \$10,000. Queen Victoria sent by the Shahzada of Afghanistan to his father, the Ameer, pres this week an envoy from the Ameer bringing her \$500,000 worth of silk stuffs, gold ware and jewels. The Guelphs seem to be

coining money at present. It is said that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has confined his readuntil recently, when somebody gave him one of Mark Twain's books. the American joker happened to hit the slow-going Boer in the right place and he has purchased a full set of Mr. Clemens's

King Otto, the mad monarch of Bavaria. whose forty-eighth birthday was celebrated ast week, is a pitiable object in his lonely castle. His glimmerings of reason grow less frequent constantly, although his physical health is robust. His strength is tremenlous and it takes many powerful men to hold him when he is bent on murder or

Letters of Beethoven and Goethe, which were sold at auction in Frankfort a few family, have brought unusually high prices, Twelve letters of the composer were sold to the officers of the Bethoven Haus, in Bonn. for 3.990 marks, almost \$1,000, and twentyone letters of the poet brought 5,786 marks. or about \$1,400. Armond and Raymond Forest, the two

and were not legally adopted, it is said owing to some technical difficulty, but the Baron and Baroness regarded them as their own children. They will, of course, inherit a large amount of money. During some private theatricals at the

Saxon court recently the Crown Princess Frederick took the part of a maid servant, The extremely realistic way in which she pertrayed a vulgar young woman moistening and polishing a leather shoe brought her a reproof from the King himself, who "We are among ourselves, it is true; but even then a royal princess ought not to play so exactly the manners of a maid." The late Col. John A. Cockerill was a great admirer of good cooking. Shortly be-

fore he went to Japan he said one afternoon, in Room No. 1 of the Astor House "The time is coming when mankind will butchers of men, like great generals, but will build them, instead, to great cooks and to great physicians. To the men who make is that in a year or two, a constitut the good things of life palatable and health-ful, and to men who combat disease and turned over bodily to Great Britain.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

GREAT BRITAIN'S LUST OF GOLD IS ITS IMMEDIATE CAUSE.

The Boers, Determined to Be Independent of England, Invaded Matabeleland and Set Up a Republic.

W. H. R., in Washington Post.

South Africa is to-day in the front place among England's troublesome possessions It is the old story, begun in India, perfected in America, and continued in Africa, where Great Britain has had the first pick of the country, and maintains a line of colonies from the mouth of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope. All of these were obtained by the same methods. In India a great trading company was organized. Its business soon became immense. It wanted a grant of land at Bombay and Madras. upon which its own houses might be erected. This was not much, and the request was granted. Then guards were needed. Permission was obtained to enlist natives for this service. Soon there was a compact. well-drilled force under the control of the East India company. Clive, at Plassay, taught Rumjeet Singh that these Sepoys, as they were called, would fight pretty nearly as stanchly as Britons. And having conquered the descendants of the Great Mogul warriors, 100,000 Englishmen are ruling 250,-000,000 of Asiatics, and own all India worth

About the time that the East India company was forming England had a very serious rival on the high seas in the Netherlands. Something over two centuries and a half ago the Dutch government had portant dependencies in the four quarters of marara and Dutch Guiana was the second. Java the third, and the fourth was the Cape of Good Hope. Three of these colonies became British. But in Africa the Dutch Boers, or farmers, did not take so kindly to ville the last week of this month, in which | British rule as did the Stuyvesants, Schuylers, Van Dams, Van Rensselaers and other old Dutch patroons of Manhattan island. political strife and discussion do not enter They swore they would not stand it, and into every relation of life and lend zest and them did not. The matter tween the two races culminated in tro outhing the slavery question and kindled the empers of dislike, long smoldering, into a devouring flame. English philanthro determined to emancipate the Dutch farmers' slaves, and equally not to pay for them housands of sturdy Dutchmen shouldere their long ivory-sighted roers, or five-footparrel elephant guns (the replica of the American hunting rifle, with which Holland pioneers subdued the wild beasts and wilder en of the American wilderness), struck out to the northward. There was a ast, well-watered region in that direction They would take it and get forever away from the hated British rule. Those flerce, warlike tribes, Zulus, Griquas and Matabele owned the country; very true; but what of

FOUNDING OF THE FREE STATE.

When the country was well settled and subdued along Orange river, and had declared that it was "a free and independent republic," there came again the hated British Ultiander, or "outsider." The northern line of England's Cape domain had been fully established, so Britain coolly declared that the flourishing colonies of the State of Orange and Natal were within her own territorial domain, and "annexed" them both, but allowed their local affairs to be regulated by the Dutch colonists. This time, however, owing to the fact that the warlike chiefs of the Zalus, and their cousins, Matabele, demanded to know where whites meant to stop, it was agreed that the River Vaal-s very fine and considerable stream separating the states mention from the Zulu and Matabele country-should be the northern boundary of England's colonies. But many of the Dutch farmers were restive, particularly the younger ones. They swore they would not remain under British rule. So many of them sold out their great thousand and fifteen-thousand-acre farms-generaly for money at interest with banks in Holland, hitching up their great teams of fifteen and created officially the South African Republic, but generally known as the Transvaal. Of course, they had a hard time. The flerce fighting tribes of Griquas, Zulus and Matabele did not relish this uncermonious overrunning of their country any more than did the Inclans a similar invasion America. "Take your people away from our country." said old Waterboer and Afrikaner, the head chiefs of the great warlike combine of tribes, to the English gov-ernment across the Vaal. "We can't do it. They are not our people, anyway," was the "We have no control over them. Then we will exterminate them, shrugged their shoulders and were stient. WAR ON INVADERS.

For years the natives tried to drive out the invaders. It was the history of the early settlements along the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers repeated. There were no braver fighters than the Dutch Boers. As shots they were incomparablehardy, used to the climate, excellent trackers and trailers. The natives finally had to left the colony poor; and when Cetewayo. equivalent potentate of the Matabele, in ne final rally to exterminate the Dutch, the latter was obliged to have allies from somewhere. So the Volksraad, or Legislature of the Transvaal, entered into a very questionable arrangement, under which England's 'general authority" was to be recognized by the new republic and English troops were to come in and whip out the Zulu-Matabele

The English began their campaign in 1878, and after an awful defeat, at Isandhlana, where an entire British regiment was mas-Rorkes Dnift and Chards, the warriors were downed. Then came a grave trouble, of Boers had never the right or authority of their legislature to urn them over to their ancient enemy-The very first attempt that was ecipitated a bloody little war. Three comanies of British soldiers were ordered to retoria, the capital, to assist in collecting tre taxes. They were ambuscaded en route. two-thirds of the force was either killed or nortally wounded, and the worst of it was that some women, with the British column. were among those killed on the field. George Calley, who was sent with a was badly whipped at Laing's Neck and at Majuba hill, his little army of about five thousand was nearly destroyed, six hundred ing killed in action, and among them was Sir George Calley himself. The Dutch sharpshooters repeated the performance of the nette, near New Orleans, 8th of January, 815. All England was aflame. Holland was qually so. Just as a force twenty thousand was about to sail to avenge Calley's Mr. Gladstone, then Premier, turned one of his political flip flaps. He declared that the Dutch were patriots and deserved the independence they had won, and "their subjugation" would be a national immerality tion that the state should acknowledge British suzerainty "in respect to its foreign policy," which meant that no treaty turning over the state to Holland should be negotiated. England withdrew and left the young he to go it alone.

Had diamonds and gold never been discov ered the South African republic would not to-day be in its present precarious situa-

GOLD CAUSED THE TROUBLE. The consolidation of the gold and diamond nining interest into a gigantic concern called the South African Company (with the right to maintain a private army), which was incorporated under an English charter, almost identical with that of the old East India Company, alarmed the Dutch authorities at once. They declared that it was a scheme to capture the republic and make it British in fact as well as in name. The South African Company had an army 5,000 strong, ,500 cavalry, 500 machine-gun men and 3,000 infantry. President Kruger insisted that ent raid of Dr. Jameson and the South Af-

ican Company's army.

The immediate cause of the present trouble sist upon becoming citizens of the Free States Republic. The avowed purpose of this

merican mining engineer, John Hays Hamd, who had a wide exper tween the devil and the deep sea. If they allow the Uitlanders to become citizens the Dutch government supporters would be out-voted and out-counted two to one. If they are not made citizens, they be constantly plotting, and as their number is constantly increasing, just what to do is the puzzling question. When South African Company's troops were banded recently, the Matabele and old I engula thought they saw their waited for opportunity. They have been greatly disgruntled by the wholesale absorbing of their country by Dutch and English. They knew the two races were at and believed one would not help the of in a difficulty. So the Matabele broke and began trying to drive the English from country. They were correct in one respect, the Dutch have not raised a and the English are doing all the fig Thus far the Dutch farmers have not been troubled by Matabele marauders, and the English profess to believe that the Boers are secretly arming the savages. How it will all end cannot be foreseen, but the savages and all will have to go to the wall Rhodes's Kimberly Company alone has seventy million dollars worth of diamonds in Europe, and the Johannesburg gold reefs average \$1,500 to the ton of rock excavated, and 20,000 sterling in gold has been taken out of this marvelous deposit already. All Europe and America, too, is watching the next movement of England, which will be surprise to the nations, and may precipi tate the long expected continental war.

"OLD BILL BUNYAN."

A Northern Indianian Vouched for by a Down-East Friend.

New York Mail and Express. Away up in the northeast corner of the Hoosier State, where flow the placid waters of the Pigeon and the Maumee, ties the Twelfth congressional district of Indiana, containing the counties of La Grange, Steuben, Noble, De Kalb, Whitley and Aften. In this fertile and populous district pumpkins and politics are thicker to the acre than the globe. Manhattan island was one. De- in any part of the Harrison State. Politics grow on the vines and bushes, exude from the trees, float in the zephyrs and ride the storm. Infants imbibe politics from the botttle, while bent and toothless nonogenarians croon politics till the Reaper mows them down. There are no "off years" in Twelfth district politics, and no time of year when

> piquancy to every conversation. This constant tendency toward political dialects, and the active participation of all classes and ages in local political contests, seems to promote frankness of utterance, and gives a potency to the vernacular which is unattainable by us here in the effete East, where the acme of the politician's art is to conceal, not to express thought. There is an artless unreserve, a delightful unamoiguousness of political characterization in the Indiana Twelfth which afford a valuable object lesson to the secretive, treacherous, Joabitish dupileity that distinguishes machine politics here on the seaboard. The Platt-Quay order of politicians might take lessons of the Hon. H. C. Hanna, of Fort

Mr. Hanna is the Republican boss of Allen county, in the Twelfth congressional district. At the Republican district convention, held a few days ago at Auburn, in De Kalb county, Hanna had a candidate in the person of R. T. McDonald, of Allen county, to which county the nomination belonged. There were factions in the county, however, and a minority faction presented C. D. Law as a candidate in opposition to Hanna's man.
With this minority the Noble county delegation, under the leadership of the Hon. William Bunyan, made an alliance, thus overwhelming Hanna and McDonald and nomi-

Hanna, of course, was sore vexed and exceeding wroth. There was no need for any inquire what was the matter wit him. It was quite apparent. He had a Bun-yan on his hands, vastiy more irritating than one on the other extremity would be After the Auburn convention he betook him back to Fort Wayne, sought out the editor of the Fort Wayne Journal, and said things -said them with unction and undisguise. He prefaced his soliloguy by the deprecatory remark that he "did not want to be personal, but only frank." He then proceeded to characterize the Noble county "meddlers" under the lead of Bunyan. went into a district convention with a divided delegation that these fellows did not unite with the minority, and in the end give the Republican party in Allen county a black eye. This is what they are on earth for. It is their life and their salvation." Mr. Hanna then proceeded as follows to depict the virtues of Mr. Bunyan: "If the Republican party of district were to root out and put from itse forever the most colossal nulsance will which it has ever been afflicted. Old Bill He is an unsightly ex-Bunyan, of Noble hunt a new job. up to that trouble may be made. is the figure he has always cut in Rep its impatience heroically ties his schemi candidate himself, he has had some one

crescence, a meddlesome, mischief-making, selfish old political tuft-hunter, who was born into politics a nulsance and a burden and who will die so. When Old Bill Bunyas is not nosing around for political free lunch, he is out hunting up a minority faction to politics of this district, and that is the figure continue to cut until the party in head in a bag forever. The history of Noble county politics is written thick with the bulldozing of Bunyan. When he hasn't been a to push for office. He is always hungry and always feeling unfed. He is a malconten and disorganizer of the most pronounce give ground. But the continuous wars had type. It is time he was politically confined." All of which merely sows the tropical auxuriance of the Hooder vernacular. It have said if he had been "frank." Still, he half of his own frank utterance. knew that he was not even leaning at the bottom of which lay Truth. Now we know "Old Ball Bunyan." him and his forbears, and Brutus in his best days was not so honorable a man. Bunyan is a New Yorker, born and raised stony farm up in Saratega county, where corn is planted with a rock drill and where sheep are provided with steel nose with which to remove the flat stones in order that they may graze. It was a farm where and wire-worms and woodehu incubus; where there were but two seasons, winters so cold as to freeze the human kindness, and summers so blistering hot as to curl the tails of the pigs. As to "pie," it was something Bunyan never had, except at husking bees, and 'free lunch" is something he never heard of till ne went to the Legislature. When he pulled up and went to Indiana Fortune accompanied him in disguise. exchanged the shovel and the hoe for the pestle and the mortar, and out of the latter he pounded success. Soon he ple seven times a week. He became everywhere became respected for his sturd onesty and modest worth. His character He took to politics like a duck to water. He and made an excellent record. representative of the better element of Indiana politics, and is the trusted friend of eminent Hoosier Republicans as jamin Harrison and Lew Wallace, Nor is there anything "unsightly" His rotund figure and genist dispoan "excrescence," nor a "tuft-hunter." fact, he has so little respect unters" that he has spent twenty years of his life in endeavoring to avoid the

> which had within its borders both a Sedar and a Waterloo. Tracing Their Pedigree.

alabaster forehead which reaches

a "malcontent" nor a "ruisance,

backward from his eyebrows to his shirt co

He is neither a "boss." nor a

Hanna gets that shapely, polished knob

has drowned cats himself in his day.

And it will be a cold, wintry day when Mr

Hon, H. C. Hanna is certainly no relative

essful manager of the McKinley canvass.

Mark Hanna would never have permitted

held in a county with a French na

onvention in which he was interested

of Hon, Mark Hanna, the astute and suc-

advances of the

New York Commercial Advertiser. "The inaccuracy of written and verbal patriotic club said the other day. "Nearly to enter the society on ut of ten I find that he was only lieutenant or even lower. It's lib

able than the hundreds who are